



**OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE**

Oregon Accredited Veterinarian
Resource Booklet

REVISED JUNE 2021

*In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act,
this publication will be made available in alternate formats upon request.*

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
CONTACT INFORMATION	5
PROGRAM DIRECTOR	5
STATE VETERINARIAN.....	5
DISTRICT VETERINARIANS.....	5
TECHNICAL STAFF	5
ADDITIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION.....	6
GENERAL ACCREDITATION INFORMATION	7
GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	7
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONCERNS.....	8
EXOTIC ANIMALS	8
WOLF-DOG HYBRIDS.....	9
ANIMAL CONTROL ISSUES	9
ANIMAL RESCUE LICENSING	9
OREGON REPORTABLE DISEASES	10
CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION	11
ELECTRONIC CERTIFICATES OF VETERINARY INSPECTION	12
OREGON VETERINARIAN INFORMATION SYSTEM	12
CVI CHECKLIST	13
RABIES/ZOONOSIS	17
ANIMAL BITES.....	17
RABIES VACCINATION	17
COMMON RABIES VACCINATION QUESTIONS	18
DOG LICENSING.....	18
LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT CONTACT INFORMATION	19
ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY	22
CATTLE AND BISON	22
<i>Official Identification Devices and Methods</i>	22
<i>Official Identification Requirements</i>	22
<i>CVI/Movement Requirements</i>	23
HORSES AND OTHER EQUINES.....	24
<i>Official Identification Device and Methods</i>	24
<i>Official Identification Requirements</i>	24
POULTRY	25
<i>Official Identification Device and Methods</i>	25
<i>Official Identification Requirements</i>	25
<i>CVI/Movement Requirements</i>	25
SHEEP AND GOATS	26
<i>Official Identification Device and Methods</i>	26
<i>Official Identification Requirements</i>	26
<i>CVI/Movement Requirements</i>	27
SWINE	27
<i>Official Identification Device and Methods</i>	27
<i>Official Identification Requirement</i>	27
<i>CVI/Movement Requirements</i>	28

BRUCELLOSIS.....	29
BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION STATE LAWS	29
<i>Sale of Female Cattle</i>	29
<i>Ownership of Female Cattle</i>	29
<i>Importation of Female Cattle</i>	29
<i>Vaccination Exemption</i>	30
OFFICIAL CALFHOOD VACCINATION PROCEDURE.....	30
OREGON MATURE VACCINATION PROCEDURE	30
TUBERCULOSIS	32
TUBERCULOSIS TESTING.....	32
FORMS.....	32
SUPPLIES	33
INJECTION OF TUBERCULIN	34
READING THE TEST.....	34
RECORDING THE RESULTS OF THE TEST	35
REACTIONS AND INTERPRETING TEST RESULTS.....	35
TRICHOMONIASIS.....	36
OREGON TEST-POSITIVE PROGRAM.....	36
TRICHOMONIASIS EAR TAGS	37
EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA.....	38
EIA TESTING STATE LAWS.....	38
BACKGROUND.....	38
TESTING METHODS	39
ODA ANIMAL HEALTH LABORATORY POLICIES AND INFORMATION	40
ORDERING SUPPLIES	41
STATE-ISSUED SUPPLIES	41
FEDERALLY-ISSUED SUPPLIES	41
ORDERING FREE RFID EAR TAGS.....	41
RFID READER DEMO KITS.....	42

Contact Information

Animal Health Program
Oregon Department of Agriculture
635 Capitol St NE, Suite 100
Salem, OR 97301

Phone: (503) 986-4680

Email: ahforms@oda.state.or.us

Web: <https://oda.direct/AHID>

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Isaak Stapleton

Work (503) 986-4727

Email istapleton@oda.state.or.us

STATE VETERINARIAN

Ryan Scholz

Work (503) 986-4760

Cell (503) 580-4986

Email rscholz@oda.state.or.us
statevet@oda.state.or.us

DISTRICT VETERINARIANS

Kristine Carter – Western District Veterinarian

Cell (971) 707-8243

Email kcarter@oda.state.or.us

Scott Essex – Eastern District Veterinarian

Cell (503) 428-7458

Email sessex@oda.state.or.us

TECHNICAL STAFF

Richard Ten Eyck – Commercial Feed Specialist

Work (503) 986-4691

Email rteneck@oda.state.or.us

Sarah Beachy – Program Disease & Traceability Coordinator

Work (503) 986-4689

Email sbeachy@oda.state.or.us

Ashley Kuenzi – Animal Rescue Entity Coordinator

Cell (971) 388-4371

Email akuenzi@oda.state.or.us

ADDITIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION

ODA Animal Health Laboratory

635 Capitol St NE, Suite 100

Salem, OR 97301-2531

Phone: (503) 986-4686

Fax: (844) 986-4688

<http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/Programs/AnimalHealthFeedsLivestockID/AHLab>

OSU Oregon Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

Magruder Hall Rm. 134

700 SW 30th Street

Corvallis, OR 97331

Phone: 541-737-3261

Fax: 541-737-6817

<https://vetmed.oregonstate.edu/diagnostic>

USDA APHIS Veterinary Services Area Office

AVIC (Area Veterinarian in Charge)

USDA – APHIS – Veterinary Services

1550 Irving St., Suite 100

Tumwater, WA 98512

Phone: (360) 753-9430

Fax: (360) 753-9585

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov>

This office includes: Federal Veterinary Medical Officers (VMOs), Regulatory Enforcement Investigator, Animal Identification Coordinator, International Imports/Exports Desk, Program Disease Coordinators, Accreditation Coordinator.

General Accreditation Information

Regulatory Work – Veterinary work performed in compliance with state and federal regulations for eradication of specific livestock diseases and foreign animal diseases: issuing CVIs for interstate movement of animals; testing for brucellosis, pseudorabies, tuberculosis, or equine infectious anemia; or vaccinating against brucellosis, etc.

Accreditation – A term used by USDA-APHIS. Licensed veterinarians are accredited to carry out federally sanctioned regulatory work.

Deputyship – A term used by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). Deputized practicing veterinarians may perform ODA sanctioned regulatory work.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Integrity is the most important part of accreditation and deputyship work. For the system to work correctly, it is imperative that practitioners accurately complete their part of the program and to not to take shortcuts. Increasingly, international trade is dependent on properly executed accredited work.

Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) are the laws, enacted by the legislature, which are the basic principle and statement of what is to be done and can only be changed by legislative action. The statutes are available on the web at: https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/Pages/ORS.aspx

The primary statute governing veterinary work is ORS Title 48 – Animals, Chapter 596 – Disease Control Generally.

Further animal health related statutes are found in:

- ORS 167 – Offenses Against Animals
- ORS 422 – Rabies Control
- ORS 596 – Disease Control Generally
- ORS 599 – Livestock Auction Markets; Stockyards; Auction Sales
- ORS 600 – Swine Feeding
- ORS 601 – Dead Animals
- ORS 604 – Brands and Marks; Feedlots
- ORS 609 – Dogs; Exotic Animals; Dealers

Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) are the regulations defining how the statutes are to be administered and applied. They can be changed by an administrative process that includes publication, comment periods, and hearings. The administrative rules are available on the web at: http://sos.oregon.gov/archives/Pages/oregon_administrative_rules.aspx

Pertinent regulations are found in OAR Chapter 603, Division 11 – Livestock Health and Sanitation.

Additional animal health related regulations are found in:

- OAR 333, Division 17 – Disease Control
- OAR 333, Division 18 – Rabies
- OAR 603, Division 11 – Reportable Diseases, Oregon Importation Requirement, Brucellosis and TB Control, EIA Control, Exotic Animals
- OAR 603, Division 12 – Livestock Auction Markets, Product Registration
- OAR 603, Division 14 – Livestock Identification and Theft Prevention
- OAR 603, Division 15 – Care of Pet and Captive Animals

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONCERNS

When filling out regulatory documents it is imperative to write them **legibly**.

All regulatory documents, such as CVI's, Brucellosis Vaccination Reports, and other regulatory related forms, must be sent to the office of the State Veterinarian within 7 days of their execution.

Please ensure that your USDA Accreditation number is noted so that if we need to contact you we can do so. On test and vaccination charts, your accreditation number should be noted in the "Agreement Code". If your signature is not easily legible, please print your name next to your signature.

When performing regulatory testing (i.e. EIA, Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, etc), any non-negative result must be reported to the State Veterinarian immediately. Until follow-up testing is conducted, all animals on the premises must be maintained under quarantine and should not be allowed to leave the premise.

EXOTIC ANIMALS

The four agencies that are involved in the keeping of potentially dangerous and exotic animals in Oregon are listed below:

Local agencies, such as city and/or county ordinances, may apply and should be investigated prior to acquiring an exotic animal.

Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) regulates facilities for current Exotic Permit holders. NOTE: As of January 1, 2010 the Oregon Department of Agriculture no longer issues new Exotic Animal Permits.

Exotic animals are defined in Oregon as:

- Any member of the family Felidae not indigenous to Oregon, except the species *Felis catus* (domestic cat)
- Any non-human primate
- Any non-wolf member of the family Canidae, not indigenous to Oregon, except the species *Canis familiaris* (domestic dog)
- Any bear, except the black bear (*Ursus americanus*)

- Any member of the order Crocodylia

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) regulates indigenous wildlife and non-native wildlife species other than those regulated by ODA

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal Plant and Health Inspection Services (APHIS) Animal Care (AC) regulates the following:

- Dealers
- Exhibitors
- Transporters
- Researchers

Possession of a USDA Breeder or Exhibitor license exempts the holder from the ODA permit requirements.

WOLF-DOG HYBRIDS

Wolf-dog hybrids are defined by owner declaration. DNA testing is available by the Oregon Forensic Laboratory. There is no rabies vaccine licensed for use in wolf-dog hybrids or wolves. An animal declared by the owner to be a wolf-dog hybrid can be vaccinated, but it is considered to be extra-label use of the vaccine. In the event that this animal would bite a person, it may be treated as a wild, unvaccinated animal. If you vaccinate a wolf-dog hybrid, be sure that you advise the client of this and document it in the animal's medical records.

ANIMAL CONTROL ISSUES

Local authorities usually investigate and deal with reports of animal abuse or neglect. These authorities include local animal control, the sheriff's department, or humane organizations. State veterinary officials may become involved when requested by law enforcement officials.

It is recommended that you contact and know your local Animal Control Officials and your local Humane Societies to establish a relationship in case you may need to work with them.

ANIMAL RESCUE LICENSING

Beginning July 1, 2021, ODA will license animal rescue entities. Animal rescue entities are defined as an animal control agency, humane society, animal shelter, animal sanctuary, certain boarding kennels (excluding a veterinary facility) that keep, house and maintain in its legal custody 10 or more animals at any given time. Questions regarding animal rescue entities can be forwarded to Ashley Kuenzi, Animal Rescue Entity Coordinator, at akuenzi@oda.state.or.us.

Oregon Reportable Diseases

Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR 603-011-0212) require veterinarians to report the following;

- 1) Any person practicing veterinary medicine in Oregon shall immediately notify the department by telephone (503-986-4680) of observing the following abnormalities:
 - a. Any unidentified vesicular disease
 - b. Any exotic disease or foreign animal disease, even if only suspected
 - c. Any disease of unknown etiology exhibiting highly pathogenic or lethal effect
- 2) Any person practicing veterinary medicine in Oregon shall immediately notify the department by telephone (503-986-4680) of **clinical evidence** of any of the following diseases:

Multi-Species Diseases

- Anthrax
- Babesiosis/Piroplasmiasis
- Bluetongue
- Brucellosis (Abortus, mellitensis, suis)
- Foot and mouth disease
- Pseudorabies
- Rabies
- SARS-CoV-2
- Vesicular Stomatitis

Cattle Diseases

- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Bovine tuberculosis
- Malignant catarrhal fever
- Trichomoniasis

Equine Diseases

- Contagious equine metritis
- Equine encephalomyelitis (WWW, EEE, VEE, WNV)
- Equine herpesvirus 1 neurologic syndrome
- Equine infectious anemia
- Equine viral arteritis

Lagomorph (Rabbit & Hare) Diseases

- Myxomatosis
- Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease

Sheep and Goat Diseases

- Scrapie

Swine Diseases

- Classical swine fever
- Porcine Endemic Diarrhea Virus
- Swine influenza

Poultry Diseases

- Avian chlamydiosis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Exotic Newcastle disease
- Notifiable avian influenza (H5/H7)
- Pullorum disease
- Salmonella enteritidis

Certificate of Veterinary Inspection

Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) may only be written for animals, which you have **personally inspected and identified** within the last 10 days. Don't lose your accreditation taking shortcuts. You may also be held liable if a disease problem results.

A CVI is valid for **one trip** to a single destination within 30 days from the date of inspection. If an owner will be travelling to multiple destinations, individual CVIs must be issued for each leg of the trip (do not include more than one destination on a single CVI).

When filling out CVIs:

- Write clearly and make sure your handwriting is legible.
- Fill it out completely. If a box/field is not used, ensure that it is supposed to be empty.
- Do not rely on printed material or web pages for the most up-to-date information. Call the state of destination for the latest requirements.

Call the state of destination to ensure that you have fulfilled all pertinent import requirements and to see if an import permit is required. The State and Federal rules may differ. For example, the State of destination may not require individual IDs on test eligible cattle, but Federal rules do require that information.

When getting information from the state of destination, note the name of the person giving you the information on the CVI, as well as the date and time of the call. This may help you in case of legal problems. A permit may not be required depending on the type of animals being sent and the purpose of the shipment, however a CVI is still required.

The veterinarian who inspected the animals must sign the CVI. No rubber stamps, no technicians, no receptionists, no substitutes. A rubber stamp may be used for the clinic name, address, phone number, etc – just not for the signature. Please be sure to stamp all copies if using a stamp for clinic information.

The CVI is a legal document. Even if a clinic staff member assists in filling out the document, you are legally responsible for all information contained within it or provided to the state of destination.

Train your clients to give enough advanced notice, to avoid rush shipping and testing charges and to give adequate time to handle any problems that might be encountered. When animals are to travel, especially internationally, check on destination import requirements several weeks in advance prior to issuing the CVI. Get specific information on the disease testing requirements and the accepted test methods. Make sure to inform the laboratory on the submittal form of the required testing method that needs to be used in order to meet the requirements.

Tuberculosis test charts or Brucellosis Vaccination records may be used as attached identification for a CVI. A copy of the test chart must be attached to each copy of the CVI if utilized as official identification. A typewritten list may also be used in a similar manner, but must include the CVI number, date, and

issuing veterinarian's name. Be sure to delete any animals from the attachments which are not to be included in the shipment.

ELECTRONIC CERTIFICATES OF VETERINARY INSPECTION

Oregon promotes and encourages the use of an electronic CVIs. While multiple commercial and non-commercial options exist, the Oregon Department of Agriculture has made an online CVI option, Oregon Veterinarian Information System (OVIS), available for free to veterinarians accredited to practice in Oregon.

Veterinarians must create an account and be approved by the State Veterinarian's office prior to use. Approval typically occurs in 1-2 business days. For more information, or if immediate access is required, please contact the State Veterinarian's Office at (503) 986-4680.

OREGON VETERINARIAN INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Oregon Department of Agriculture has provided an online interface to create Certificates of Veterinary Inspection through an online interface on any internet-enabled computer or tablet device. Access to the online interface is provided through the ODA website at <https://oda.direct/ovis>, and account access is requested from within the online interface.

CVI CHECKLIST

The following checklist is based on the most common “paperwork” errors made on CVI’s. These errors are violations of your accreditation standards and can cause certificates to be disapproved by the state of destination. They can also cause problems for your client while the animal is in transit or when it arrives.

Please make sure that your paperwork is complete and accurate.

- Is all information on the certificate legible?
- Is the certificate signed by the veterinarian who inspected the animals? (No rubber stamp signatures)
- Is the certificate properly dated? (Use date of inspection or exam)
- Are the clinic name, address, and veterinarian name provided and clearly legible?
- Is the full mailing address of the shipper/consignor included?
 - Is the physical address of the origin included if different?
 - Is the phone number of the shipper/consignor included?
- Is the full mailing address of the receiver/consignee included?
 - Is the physical address of the destination included if different?
 - Is the phone number of the receiver/consignee included?
- Is the purpose of the shipment indicated?
- Were state-of-destination’s current import requirements confirmed?
- Was an import permit obtained, if required?
- Are number, age, breed, and sex of animal(s) in the shipment indicated
- Is official identification listed for eligible animals?
- Is brucellosis vaccination status indicated for female cattle? Whether vaccination is required or not, vaccination status must be provided.
- Are rabies vaccination details indicated for dogs and cats? (manufacturer & serial number of vaccine, date of vaccination, date for revaccination)
- Is rabies vaccination current? Many states require **annual** vaccination regardless of vaccine used
- If testing was required, you must indicate: Date sample was take, individual ID of tested animals, test results, and name & location of the lab which performed the test(s)



**OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE**

**Official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection
FOR SMALL PET ANIMALS**

Animal Health Program
635 Capitol St, NE, Salem, OR 97301
503.986.4680 | Oregon.gov/ODA

92-S

Please type or print all information. For small pet animals: dogs, cats, pet birds, rabbits, ferrets, etc. **NOT** for zoo animals, wildlife, poultry, or other livestock.

Consignor/Origin				Consignee/Destination					
Name	Origin address, if different from above			Name	Origin address, if different from above				
Address				Address					
City, State, Zip				City, State, Zip					
Phone				Phone					
UNOFFICIAL COPY Certificate is void 30 days from date of inspection				UNOFFICIAL COPY Certificate is void 30 days from date of inspection					
Animal Information				Rabies Vaccination					
Name, tattoo, or other individual ID	Species	Breed	Age	Sex	Date Injected	Date Expires	Product & Manufacturer	Serial Number	Other tests or vaccinations. Include lab name & date of test(s)
NOT FOR USE									
Veterinarian's Name (Print) Nat. Accred. # (required)				I certify that I have inspected the above animal(s) and, except as noted, have found it (them) to be free of signs of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. Each animal was tested, immunized, or treated as indicated, and to the best of my knowledge meets both state of destination and federal interstate movement regulations. No other warranty is made or implied. To the best of my knowledge, none has been exposed to rabies.					
Address				Veterinarian's signature _____ Date _____					
City, State, Zip				Office of the State Veterinarian The veterinarian signing this certificate is accredited and is authorized to inspect animals and issue certificates.					
Phone									



Online application for creation of electronic Certificates of Veterinary Inspection

The OVIS online app created by the Oregon Department of Agriculture is available free of charge for use by accredited veterinarians. The app is available for use online at <https://oda.direct/OVIS>. Help videos and additional materials are available at <https://oda.direct/OVISHelp>

Get started:

1. Go online

- <https://oda.direct/OVIS>
- OVIS supports the following browsers:
 - Chrome
 - Edge
 - Internet Explorer
 - Safari

2. Create an account

- Each accredited veterinarian must create an account for his or her use. The process only takes a few minutes. Veterinarians may create authorized accounts for clinic staff.

3. Wait for approval

- The Oregon State Veterinarian's office will approve accounts within 1-2 business days.

4. Create Authorized Users

- Authorized users can use OVIS on the veterinarian's behalf but are unable to e-sign certificates.

5. Use the app

- Using the app, veterinarians can create:
 - Small & Large Animal Certificates of Veterinary Inspection
 - Brucellosis Vaccination Records
 - Tuberculosis Test Records
 - Official Identification Reports
 - Equine Infectious Anemia and Brucellosis Lab Test Records
 - Veterinarian Supplies Orders



Rabies/Zoonosis

ANIMAL BITES

Although the incidence of rabies in Oregon is very low, you are required by law to report any bite of a human by a rabies susceptible animal to your County Health Department (CHD) within 24 hours of its occurrence. Phone numbers are provided at the end of this public health section. The CHD will evaluate the situation and determine appropriate action.

Factors that determine how a bite incident is handled include, but are not limited to:

- Animal species
- Incidence of rabies in that species in that county
- Whether the biting animal has a current rabies vaccination (for dogs, cats, and ferrets)
- Whether the bite was provoked or unprovoked
- Whether the biting animal has been exposed to an animal suspected of having rabies or is itself suspected of having rabies.

If the CHD determines no further action is required, your clients may ask about having an animal tested **at their expense**. Call the OSU Diagnostic Laboratory at (541) 737-3261 for details about specimens required and costs involved.

For more details, call the Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division or the Oregon Public Health Veterinarian at (971) 673-1111, or check the Oregon Health Authority website at <http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/>.

RABIES VACCINATION

Except where specifically exempt, all dogs at least three months old must be immunized against rabies by the age of six months. The following are exemptions

- Dogs brought temporarily into the state for periods of less than 30 days and kept under strict supervision by their owners
- Dogs for which rabies immunization is contraindicated for health reasons, as determined by a licensed veterinarian subsequent to an examination
- Dogs that are owned by dealers, breeders, or exhibitors exclusively for sale or exhibition purposes and that are confined to kennels except for transportation under strict supervision to and from dog shows or fairs.

Vaccination of an animal against rabies is valid only when performed:

- By a licensed veterinarian
- By a veterinary technician (certified according to OAR 875-030-0010) under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian

- In the case of a need to vaccinate and the lack of an available veterinarian, by another person approved for this purpose by the State Public Health Veterinarian

To be considered immunized against rabies, dogs and cats must be vaccinated according to guidelines published in the compendium of animal rabies prevention and control.

A Rabies Vaccination Certificate shall be completed and signed by the **person performing the vaccination**. The original and one copy of the certificate shall be given to the dog's owner and one copy must be retained for the period for which the vaccination is in force. The certificate must include at least the following information:

- Owner's name and address
- Dog/cat's description by age, sex, color, breed
- Date of vaccination
- Due date for revaccination
- Type and lot number of vaccine used
- Name and address of vaccinator

COMMON RABIES VACCINATION QUESTIONS

What age is first vaccination requires? – Primary vaccination is recommended at 3 months but must be performed by 6 months of age. Vaccines are licensed for use in animals 3 months and older.

How long is the first rabies vaccine valid? The first vaccination is valid for one year, regardless of age at vaccination and regardless of vaccine used.

How long is the rabies “booster” vaccination valid? Booster vaccines are good for one or three years, depending on the type of vaccine used. Some states annual vaccination regardless of vaccine used – call the state of destination if the animal will be traveling.

What if the rabies booster is overdue? For dogs, cats, and ferrets which **have not been** exposed to a rabid animal, it should be revaccinated with a single dose of vaccine and placed on an annual or triennial schedule depending on the type of vaccine used.

DOG LICENSING

Oregon State Law (OAR 333-019-0019) requires that each dog be licensed by the local animal control agency in whose jurisdiction its owner resides. The original Rabies Vaccination Certificate must be presented to the County Clerk or designated animal control officer prior to a license being issued.

Upon receipt of applicable fees (if any), the local animal control agency will issue a serially numbered tag legibly identifying an expiration date that may not exceed the vaccine coverage expiration date by more than two months. The tag must be attached to a collar or harness that is worn by the dog at all times when off the premises of the owner. Local jurisdictions may enact more stringent licensing requirements.

LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT CONTACT INFORMATION

Baker County Health Department

3330 Pocahontas Rd
Baker City, OR 97814
Phone: (541) 523-8211

Benton County Health Department

530 NW 27th St/ PO Box 579
Corvallis, OR 97339
Phone: (541) 766-6835

Clackamas County Health Department

2051 Kaen Rd, Suite 367
Oregon City, OR 97045
Phone: (503) 742-5300

Clatsop County Health Department

820 Exchange St, Suite 100
Astoria, OR 97103
Phone: (503) 325-8500

Columbia County Health Department

2370 Gable Rd
St. Helens, OR 97051
Phone: (503) 397-4651

Coos County Health Department

1975 McPherson Ave
North Bend, OR 97459
Phone: (541) 751-2400

Crook County Health Department

375 NW Beaver St, Suite 100
Prineville, OR 97754
Phone: (541) 477-5165

Curry County Health Department

PO Box 810
Gold Beach, OR 97444
Phone: (541) 425-7545

Deschutes County Health Department

2577 NE Courtney Dr
Bend, OR 97701
Phone: (541) 322-7400

Douglas County Health Department

1036 SE Douglas, Room 217
Roseburg, OR 97470
Phone: (541) 440-4201

Gilliam County Health Department

419 E. 7th St, Annex A
The Dalles, OR 97058
Phone: (541) 506-2600

Grant County Health Department

528 E Main Street, Suite E
John Day, OR 97845
Phone: (541) 575-0429

Harney County Health Department

420 N Fairview
Burns, OR 97720
Phone: (541) 573-2271

Hood River County Health Department

1109 June St
Hood River, OR 97031
Phone: (541) 386-1115

Jackson County Health Department

140 S. Holley St
Medford, OR 97501
Phone: (541) 774-8209

Jefferson County Health Department

715 SW 4th St, Suite C
Madras, OR 97741
Phone: (541) 475-4456

Josephine County Health Department
715 NW Dimmick St
Grants Pass, OR 97526
Phone: (541) 474-5325

Klamath County Health Department
3314 Vandenberg Rd
Klamath Falls, OR 97603
Phone: (541) 882-8846

Lake County Health Department
100 North D St, Suite 100
Lakeview, OR 97630
Phone: (541) 947-6045

Lane County Health Department
151 W. 7th Ave
Eugene, OR 97401
Phone: (541) 682-4036

Lincoln County Health Department
36 SW Nye St
Newport, OR 97365
Phone: (541) 265-4112

Linn County Health Department
315 4th Ave SW; PO Box 100
Albany, OR 97321
Phone: (541) 967-3888

Malheur County Health Department
1108 SW 4th St
Ontario, OR 97914
Phone: (541) 889-7279

Marion County Health Department
3180 Center St NE, Suite 2100
Salem, OR 97301
Phone: (503) 588-5357

Morrow County Health Department
120 S. Main St; PO Box 799
Heppner, OR 97836
Phone: (541) 676-5421

Multnomah County Health Department
426 SW Stark St, 8th Floor
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: (503) 988-3674

Polk County Health Department
182 SW Academy St, Suite 302
Dallas, OR 97338
Phone: (503) 623-8175

Sherman County Health Department
419 E. 7th St, Annex A
The Dalles, OR 97058
Phone: (541) 506-2600

Tillamook County Health Department
801 Pacific Ave; PO Box 489
Tillamook, OR 97141
Phone: (503) 842-3900

Umatilla County Health Department
200 SW 3rd St
Pendleton, OR 97801
Phone: (541) 278-5432

Union County Health Department
2301 Cove Ave
La Grande, OR 97850
Phone: (541) 962-8800

Wallowa County Health Department
758 NW 1st St
Enterprise, OR 97828
Phone: (541) 426-4848

Wasco County Health Department

419 E. 7th St, Annex A
The Dalles, OR 97058
Phone: (541) 506-2600

Washington County Health Department

155 N First Ave, MS-5
Hillsboro, OR 97124
Phone: (503) 846-4402

Wheeler County Health Department

712 Jay St; PO Box 307
Fossil, OR 97830
Phone: (541) 763-2725

Yamhill County Health Department

412 NE Ford St
McMinnville, OR 97128
Phone: (503) 434-7525

Animal Disease Traceability

The Traceability for Livestock Moved Interstate federal rule (9 CFR Part 86) establishes minimum national official identification and documentation requirements for the traceability of livestock moving interstate. The species covered in the rule include cattle and bison, sheep and goats, swine, horses and other equines, captive cervids (e.g., deer and elk), and poultry. The covered animals moved interstate, unless otherwise exempt, would have to be officially identified and accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection (ICVI) or other movement document. The requirements do not apply to livestock moving:

- Entirely within Tribal land that straddles a State line and the Tribe has a separate traceability system from the States in which its lands are located; or
- To a custom slaughter facility in accordance with Federal and State regulations for preparation of meat.

Other exemptions are applied on a species-specific basis.

The following summarizes the methods and devices for officially identifying each species and when official identification and an ICVI or other movement documentation would be required.

CATTLE AND BISON

Official Identification Devices and Methods

Cattle and bison required to be officially identified for interstate movement must be identified by means of:

- An official eartag.
- Brands registered with a recognized brand inspection authority and accompanied by an official brand inspection certificate, when agreed to by the shipping and receiving State or Tribal animal health authorities.
- Tattoos and other identification methods acceptable to a breed association for registration purposes, accompanied by a breed registration certificate, when agreed to by the shipping and receiving State or/Tribal animal health authorities.
- Group/lot identification when a group/lot identification number (GIN) may be used.

Official Identification Requirements

Official identification required for the following cattle and bison, unless exempt as provided below:

- All sexually intact cattle and bison 18 months of age or over;
- All female dairy cattle of any age and all dairy males born after March 11, 2013;
- Cattle and bison of any age used for rodeo or recreational events; and
- Cattle and bison of any age used for shows or exhibitions

Cattle and bison moving interstate are exempt from the official identification requirement when moved:

- As a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement or other documents as agreed to by the shipping and receiving States or Tribes. If any of the cattle or bison are shipped to a State or Tribe not included in the commuter herd agreement or other documentation, then these cattle or bison must be officially identified and documented to the original State of origin.
- Moved directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.
- Moved interstate directly to an approved tagging site and are officially identified before commingling with cattle and bison from other premises or identified by the use of backtags or other methods that will ensure that the identity of the animal is accurately maintained until tagging so that the official eartag can be correlated to the person responsible for shipping the animal to the approved tagging site.
- Moved between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with another form of identification, as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes.
- Moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment or directly to no more than one approved livestock facility and then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment, where they are harvested within 3 days of arrival; and
- They are moved interstate with a USDA-approved backtag; or A USDA-approved backtag is applied to the cattle or bison at the recognized slaughtering establishment or federally approved livestock facility.

The official identification of beef cattle under 18 months of age (feeder/stocker cattle) will be established through a separate federal rule at a later date.

CVI/Movement Requirements

Cattle and bison moved interstate must be accompanied by an ICVI unless:

- They are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment, or directly to an approved livestock facility and then directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment, and are accompanied by an owner-shipper statement.
- They are moved directly to an approved livestock facility with an owner-shipper statement and do not move interstate from the facility unless accompanied by a CVI.
- They are moved from the farm of origin for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the farm of origin without change in ownership.
- They are moved directly from one State through another State and back to the original State.
- They are moved as a commuter herd with a copy of the commuter herd agreement or other document as agreed to by the States or Tribes involved in the movement.
- They are moved between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with documentation other than a CVI, e.g., a brand inspection certificate, as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes.

The official identification number of cattle or bison must be recorded on the CVI or alternate documentation unless:

- The cattle or bison are moved from an approved livestock facility directly to a recognized slaughtering establishment.
- The cattle and bison are sexually intact cattle or bison under 18 months of age or steers or spayed heifers. This exception does not apply to female sexually intact dairy cattle of any age or to cattle or bison used for rodeo, exhibition, or recreational purposes.

HORSES AND OTHER EQUINES

Official Identification Device and Methods

Horses and other equines required to be officially identified for interstate movement must be identified by:

- A description sufficient to identify the individual equine including, but not limited to, name, age, breed, color, gender, distinctive markings, and unique and permanent forms of identification when present (e.g., brands, tattoos, scars, cowlicks, blemishes, or biometric measurements). When the identity of the equine is in question at the receiving destination, the State or Tribal animal health official in the State or Tribe of destination or APHIS representative may determine if the description provided is sufficient.
- Electronic identification that complies with ISO 11784/11785.
- Non-ISO electronic identification injected to the equine on or before March 11, 2014.
- Digital photographs sufficient to identify the individual equine.
- For equines being commercially transported to slaughter, a device or method authorized by 9 CFR part 88.

Official Identification Requirements

Horses and other equines moving interstate must be officially identified before the interstate movement, using an official identification device or method listed above unless:

- They are used as the mode of transportation (horseback, horse and buggy) for travel to another location and then returned directly to the original location.
- They are moved from the farm or stable for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the same location without change in ownership.
- They are moved directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.
- They are moved between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with another form of identification as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes.

Horses or other equines being commercially transported to slaughter must be identified in accordance with 9 CFR part 88.

CVI/Movement Requirements

Horses and other equines moved interstate must be accompanied by a CVI unless:

- They are used as the mode of transportation (horseback, horse and buggy) for travel to another location and then returned directly to the original location.
- They are moved from the farm or stable for veterinary medical examination or treatment and returned to the same location without change in ownership.
- They are moved directly from a location in one State through another State to a second location in the original State.

Additionally, equines may be moved between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with documentation other than a CVI, e.g., an equine infectious anemia test chart, as agreed to by the shipping and receiving States or Tribes involved in the movement.

Equines moving commercially to slaughter must be accompanied by documentation in accordance with 9 CFR part 88. Equine infectious anemia reactors moving interstate must be accompanied by documentation as required by 9 CFR part 75.

POULTRY

Official Identification Device and Methods

Poultry required to be officially identified for interstate movement must be identified by one of the following methods:

- Sealed and numbered leg bands in the manner referenced in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) regulations (9 CFR parts 145 through 147).
- Group/lot identification when a group/lot identification number (GIN) may be used.

Official Identification Requirements

Poultry moving interstate must be officially identified before interstate movement unless:

- 1) The shipment of poultry is from a hatchery to a redistributor or poultry grower.
- 2) The shipment is from a redistributor to a poultry grower and the person responsible for receiving the chick maintains a record of the supplier of the chicks.
- 3) The poultry are identified as agreed upon by the States or Tribes involved in the movement.

CVI/Movement Requirements

Poultry moved interstate must be accompanied by a CVI unless:

- They are from a flock participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) and are accompanied by the documentation required under the NPIP regulations (9 CFR parts 145 through 147) for participation in that program.
- They are moved directly to a recognized slaughtering or rendering establishment.

- They are moved from the farm of origin for veterinary medical examination, treatment, or diagnostic purposes and either returned to the farm of origin without change in ownership or euthanized and disposed of at the veterinary facility.
- They are moved directly from one State through another State and back to the original State.
- They are moved between shipping and receiving States or Tribes with a VS Form 9-3 or documentation other than a CVI, as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States or Tribes.
- They are moved under permit in accordance with 9 CFR part 82.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Official Identification Device and Methods

Sheep and goats must be identified by one of the following means of identification and must remain identified until they reach their final destination:

- For animals required to be identified by the Scrapie Flock Certification Program (SFCP), electronic implants may be used when the flock participates in the SFCP and is accompanied by a certificate or owner's statement that includes the electronic implant number(s) and the name of the chip manufacturer;
- Official eartags, including tags approved for use in the SFCP or Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)-approved premises identification number eartags, may be used when combined with a unique animal identification number;
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) backtags may be used on sheep or goats moving directly to slaughter when applied within 3 inches of the poll on the dorsal surface of the head or neck;
- Legible official registry tattoos that have been recorded in a sheep or goat industry association's book of record may be used when the animal is accompanied by either a registration certificate or a certificate of veterinary inspection. These tattoos may also be used as premises identification if they contain a unique premises pre x that has been linked in the National Scrapie Database with the flock of origin's assigned premises identification number;
- Premises identification eartags or tattoos may be used if the premises identification method includes a unique animal number, or is combined with a flock eartag that has a unique animal number, and the animal is accompanied by an owner's statement;
- When allowed, premises identification may be used if the animal is accompanied by an owner's statement
- Another official identification method or device may be used if it is approved by APHIS' Administrator.

Official Identification Requirements

Sheep and goats moved interstate must be officially identified before the interstate movement unless they are exempt from official identification requirements under 9 CFR part 79 or are officially identified after the interstate movement, as provided in 9 CFR part 79.

CVI/Movement Requirements

In general, when sheep and goats move interstate, the shipment must be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) or other approved document. If required by scrapie regulations, the document must show each animal's official eartag number, individual breed association registration tattoo, individual breed association registration brand, individual breed association registration number, or other official individual identification.

Ownership brands may be used on certificates for low- risk commercial sheep moved interstate when official identification is required, provided the ownership brands are legible and are registered with the official brand recording agency and the animals are accompanied by a brand inspection certificate.

SWINE

Official Identification Device and Methods

Swine that are required to be officially identified for interstate movement must be identified by one of the following methods:

- Official eartags for any swine
- USDA backtags, for swine moving to slaughter
- Official swine tattoos, for swine moving to slaughter, when the use of the official swine tattoo has been requested by a user or the State animal health official, and the Administrator authorizes its use in writing based on a determination that the tattoo will be retained and visible on the carcass of the swine after slaughter;
- Tattoos of at least four characters for swine moving to slaughter, except sows and boars as provided in 9 CFR 78.33;
- Ear notching for any swine, if the ear notching has been recorded in the book of record of a purebred registry association;
- Tattoos on the ear or inner flank of any swine, if the tattoos have been recorded in the book of record of a swine registry association;
- For slaughter swine and feeder swine, an eartag or tattoo bearing the premises identification number assigned by the State animal health official to the premises on which the swine originated; and
- Any other official identification device or method that is approved by the Administrator.

Official Identification Requirement

In general all swine in interstate commerce must be identified at whichever of the following comes first:

- The point of first commingling in interstate commerce with swine from any other source;
- Upon unloading in interstate commerce at any livestock market;
- Upon transfer of ownership in interstate commerce
- Upon arrival in interstate commerce at their final destination.

ADT regulations specify that group identification can be used for interstate movement of swine if:

- They were born on the same premises; they were raised on the same premises where they were born; they are moved in a group directly to a slaughtering establishment from the place where they were raised;
- They are not mixed with swine from any other premises between the time they are born and the time they arrive at the slaughtering establishment, and
- They are slaughtered one after another as a group and not mixed with other swine at slaughter; or approved identification is applied to the swine after entry into the slaughtering establishment.

In addition, swine may move as groups within a production system where the movements between locations are routine and part of a valid swine production health plan, in which both the sending and receiving States have agreed to allow the movement.

CVI/Movement Requirements

Swine moved interstate must be accompanied by documentation in accordance with 9 CFR part 71.19 and, if applicable, part 85.

Brucellosis

Brucellosis is a contagious, infectious, and communicable disease affecting primarily cattle, bison, and swine that is caused by bacteria of the genus *Brucella*. *Brucella abortus* affects mainly bovine species; *B. suis* affects mainly porcine species. Goats, sheep, and horses are also susceptible to *B. abortus*. A third strain, *B. melitensis*, affects mainly goats and sheep and is considered to be a foreign animal disease (FAD). Though *B. ovis*, which affects sheep, does exist in the United States, it does not cause significant disease problems. Currently, there is no program and no initiative to establish a program for the control of *B. ovis*.

In its principal animal hosts, brucellosis causes loss of young through spontaneous abortion or birth of weak offspring, reduced milk production, and infertility. It can affect both animals and humans. Brucellosis is transmitted from animals by direct contact with infected blood, placenta, fetuses, or uterine secretions or through the consumption of infected and raw animal products (especially milk and milk products). There is no economically feasible treatment for brucellosis in livestock.

Oregon is classified by the USDA as free of Brucellosis.

BRUCELLOSIS VACCINATION STATE LAWS

Sale of Female Cattle

- ORS 596.331(3) – A person may not sell or offer for sale, for any purpose other than slaughter or to a feedlot or other normal and usual feeding facility for slaughter within 12 months of sale, any female cattle of a beef breed that have not been vaccinated against brucellosis as evidenced by an official vaccination tattoo in the right ear of each animal
- ORS 596.331(4) – A person may not sell or offer for sale, for any purpose other than slaughter, any female cattle of a dairy breed that have not been vaccinated against brucellosis as evidenced by an official vaccination tattoo in the right ear of each animal

Ownership of Female Cattle

- ORS 596.460(2) – A person may not maintain or control female cattle of a beef breed for breeding purposes unless the animals have been vaccinated against brucellosis as evidenced by an official vaccination tattoo in the right ear of each animal.
- ORS 596.460(3) – A person may not maintain or control female cattle of a dairy breed for breeding or dairy purposes unless the animals have been vaccinated against brucellosis as evidenced by an official vaccination tattoo in the right ear of each animal.

Importation of Female Cattle

- ORS 596.341(2)(d) – If the imported livestock are female cattle that are being imported for any purpose other than slaughter or to a registered dry feedlot, the animals have been vaccinated against brucellosis as evidenced by an official vaccination tattoo in the right ear of each animal.
- ORS 596.351 – No person shall: (4) Import or bring into this state any female cattle unless the animals have been vaccinated as required by ORS 596.341 (s)(d)

Vaccination Exemption

The department may exempt from importation requirements and allow vaccination upon arrival in Oregon. Contact our office for a Brucellosis vaccination exemption application:

- ORS 596.341(3)(d) – Brucellosis nonvaccinated female cattle of proven genetic advantage for purposes of preserving or developing breeding improvements. Those cattle may be admitted on a case-by-base basis with specific approval of, and under conditions deemed appropriate by, the State Veterinarian. Breed registration papers or other documentation of improved genetics may be required for the approval.

OFFICIAL CALFHOOD VACCINATION PROCEDURE

Official calfhood vaccination may only be performed by an accredited veterinarian on female cattle and bison when more than 4 months of age and less than 12 months of age.

The veterinarian must follow the official calfhood vaccination protocol in the Brucellosis Eradication: Uniform Methods and Rules dated October 1, 2003. To be an official calfhood vaccinate, the vaccinated bovine or bison calf must be:

- Given a subcutaneous 2-mL dose of *Brucella abortus* Strain RB51 vaccine
- Permanently identified as a calfhood vaccinate by tattoo in the right ear using the following:
 - The letter “R”
 - The US Registered Shield and “V”
 - The last digit of the year in which the vaccination was done
- Officially identified by official vaccination eartag or other official identification device
 - If the animal is already identified with an approved means of official identification, an additional official eartag should not be used.
- Reported at the time of vaccination by submitting a completed VS Form 4-26 or comparable form to the appropriate State animal health agency

OREGON MATURE VACCINATION PROCEDURE

Oregon regulations allow healthy females of breeding age, which were not vaccinated as calves, to be vaccinated for brucellosis after twelve months of age. The USDA does not recognize Mature Vaccination as “official vaccination”, and many states will not accept mature vaccinated cattle. Before sending mature vaccinated cattle interstate, check with the state of destination to determine their policy on mature vaccinates.

Note: Adult vaccination is an official USDA term and refers to vaccination of a brucellosis infected or exposed herd. It is important to use the term “Mature Vaccination” when dealing with normal vaccination of cattle over twelve months of age.

Brucellosis vaccination of female cattle over the age of 12 months may be performed under the following stipulations

- Cattle must be owned or intended to be purchased by an Oregon producer for inclusion into their production herd for reproduction purposes. Feeder cattle will not be considered.
- If the cattle are coming from another state, the Oregon owner must call the State Veterinarian for permission to vaccinate them. Vaccination of these cattle may be allowed on a case-by-case basis.
- A blood sample must be drawn at the time of vaccination and sent to an official laboratory for brucellosis testing. Mature vaccinated cattle must be held under quarantine until blood testing results are returned
- Given a subcutaneous 1-mL dose of *Brucella abortus* Strain RB51 vaccine
- Permanently identified as an Oregon mature vaccinate by tattoo in the right ear using the following:
 - The letter “M”
 - The US Registered Shield and “V”
 - The last digit of the year in which the vaccination was done
- Officially identified by official NUES eartag (“Silver”/”Brite” tag)
 - If the animal is already identified with an approved means of official identification, an additional official eartag should not be used.
 - Orange “Official Vaccinate” tags may not be used in mature vaccinates
- Reported at the time of vaccination separately from any officially vaccinated animals by submitting a completed VS Form 1-24 or VS Form 1-26 or comparable form to the appropriate State animal health agency, clearly indicating “Mature Vaccinates” on the form.

Tuberculosis

Bovine tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious, infectious, communicable disease of animals and humans caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*. It is commonly a chronic, debilitating disease but occasionally may assume an acute, rapidly progressive course. TB is a widespread zoonosis of global magnitude and affects nearly all species of vertebrates. Disease is spread by direct contact, inhalation of droplets expelled from infected lungs, and ingestion of contaminated feed or milk. All accredited veterinarians must immediately report every suspected or diagnosed bovine TB case promptly to both the Assistant District Director and the State Animal Health Official.

TUBERCULOSIS TESTING

Diagnosing TB in live animals depends on using an effective testing technique with an intradermal injection of tuberculin obtained through the USDA. Several varieties of tuberculin are produced. However, use only bovine purified protein derivative tuberculin (PPD bovis) licensed by USDA for official testing. See below for tuberculin test requirements for different species of animals.

Species	Dose and Type	Site	Read test visually and palpate
Cattle & Bison	0.1 mL PPD bovis	Caudal fold	72 h +/- 6h
Horses	Not reliable		
Sheep & Goats	0.1 mL PPD bovis	Caudal fold	72 h
Swine	0.1 mL PPD bovis	Base of ear or vulvar lips	48 h
Poultry	0.05 mL avian	Wattle	48 h
Exotic Bovidae	0.1 mL PPD bovis	Midcervical	72 h
Deer, Elk & other Cervidae	0.1 mL PPD bovis	Midcervical	72 h
Camelidae	0.1 mL PPD bovis	Postaxillary region	72 h

Because the tuberculin test is based on an immune response, the animal being tested should not concurrently be receiving other medications, vaccinations, or anthelmintic drugs. These agents may temporarily affect the immune system and influence the result of the tuberculin test. This also means that sick animals may not be injected even if they are not being medicated or treated in any fashion. In addition, tail-bleeding is not recommended for other diagnostic procedures at the time of tuberculin-test injection in cattle or bison because tail-bleeding may interfere with test interpretation.

Accredited veterinarians are legally responsible for properly conducting and evaluating the results of tuberculin tests. Therefore, perform the test yourself; do not delegate the responsibility to a technician. For TB testing in species other than cattle or bison (e.g., cervidae), contact the Oregon State Veterinarian's office for additional guidance.

FORMS

- Complete VS Form 6-22, Tuberculosis Test Record, or Oregon Electronic Tuberculosis testing form.
- Identify the animal on the form by its official identification
 - All cattle and bison tested shall be individually identified by official eartags. Such identification must be recorded in its entirety on the test record at the time of injection and must be confirmed at the time of observation.
 - Additional identification (such as bangle tags, non-official metal ear tags, neck chain numbers, tags, brands, horn numbers, and names) should also be recorded on the test record as supplemental information, but must never be used as the sole method of identification.
 - When cattle and bison have been tagged with more than one official ear tag, all ear tag numbers must be recorded in their entirety
- The breed, sex, and approximate age in years of each animal tested must be recorded in their entirety on the test record. Abbreviations such as C=Calf or A=Adult are not to be used
- The owner should be informed of the number of animals injected, and advised to restrict them to the premises until the test is completed.

SUPPLIES

Syringe – Use disposable 1.0 mL plastic tuberculin syringe.

Needle – Use a 26 gauge, 3/8-inch-long needle; A larger gauge and longer or shorter needle might allow the tuberculin to leak from the injection site. A new needle must be used for each animal.

Tuberculin – Use USDA-Veterinary Services approved PPD Bovis tuberculin. Check the expiration date to be certain that the tuberculin is still valid. Tuberculin is ordered directly from the National Veterinary Services Laboratory

- VS Form 4-9 (attached to this section) is required to place orders for PPD Bovis tuberculin from NVSL. Please note that your **National Accreditation Number** must appear on the order form in the remarks section. Complete blocks 1, 5, 6, 7, & 8 if your request is for program work and enter “Program Work” in the remarks column.
- Supplemental Tuberculin Product Reagent Request Form (attached to this section) must also be completed, and must accompany the order form. This form is designed to provide justification for a current order. It requests information on either scheduled testing events or an order based on historical use.
 - If testing is scheduled, enter # of animals to be tested, scheduled testing date(s) and the date reagent is required by.
 - If there is not testing scheduled, but you anticipate your regular clients will be scheduling in the near future, give “Past Use History” for the tuberculin most recently expended and add comments as appropriate
 - Please list current inventory on hand
- Fax or email the order forms to the contact information on the supplemental form.

- If you have questions, contact the USDA VS District 6 Field Office at (360) 753-9430

INJECTION OF TUBERCULIN

All cattle and bison tested must be sufficiently restrained to permit careful application of the tuberculin injection(s), correct reading of animal identification, and careful observation and palpation of the injection sites. No test should be applied or observed without having the animal restrained in a satisfactory manner.

- In cattle and bison, injections should be made about 2 to 3 inches distal to the base of the tail. Rest the caudal fold on the forefinger exposing the area outside the hairline in bare skin near the center of the caudal fold.
- Note scars, defects, and anomalies of the skin in this area on VS Form 6-22 so that they will not be confused with possible test reactions at the time of reading.
- Use the caudal fold on either side of the tail; however, note which side you injected.
- Clean the area to be injected, but do not use alcohol because it may be irritating to the skin.
- Grasp the caudal fold between the thumb and index and middle fingers to stabilize it.
- Carefully insert the needle to its full length between the superficial layers of the skin; withdraw it slightly and deposit 0.1 mL of tuberculin.
- A small bleb should appear in the skin at the end of the needle.

Note: it is important to establish a consistent injection technique (i.e., all animals should be injected on the same side of the tail) – particularly when testing large numbers of animals, unless there is some physical abnormality at the injection site.

READING THE TEST

The test must be read between 66 and 78 hours after injection (72 hours is optimum). The veterinarian who made the injection must be the veterinarian who reads the test result. Exceptions must be approved in writing by the USDA, Veterinary Services, Assistant District Director. The veterinarian must determine the results of the test by both observation and palpation of the injection site.

- Verify the identification of the restrained animal and raise the tail to exert slight tension on the caudal fold.
- Visually inspect the injection site closely and palpate it carefully to detect changes from the normal. Any swelling, sensitivity, or increase in thickness of the skin is considered to be a positive response to the tuberculin. The size of responses may vary and are not indicative of infectious status. Responses may be small, hard, pea-sized responses, diffuse responses, circumscribed responses, or large responses. If there is doubt about whether a response has occurred, palpate the opposite side of the tail to determine if there is any change from normal. Any observed change should be recorded
- Test observation without palpation is unacceptable.

RECORDING THE RESULTS OF THE TEST

- Record all results on VS Form 6-22 or the Oregon Electronic Tuberculosis testing form.
- Enter “N” (negative) when you observe no change in the tissue at the site of injection.
- Enter “S” (suspect) when you observe or palpate any increase in caudal fold thickness, size, or sensitivity, at the injection site as described above.

REACTIONS AND INTERPRETING TEST RESULTS

Please give ODA a courtesy notification when planning TB testing. This will allow us to plan for possible CFT responders and subsequent CCT testing which will avoid unnecessary delays for you and your clients.

If an animal is exposed to the antigens present in bovine TB, a tuberculin injection results in a delayed hypersensitivity reaction manifested by swelling and induration at the injection site. A positive response usually begins within 8 to 12 hours and peaks about 72 hours after injection.

If the test produces any type of response, immediately notify the Oregon State Veterinarian at (503) 986-4680. The caudal-fold test is used as a presumptive diagnostic procedure, and animals classified as suspect must be evaluated further by the comparative cervical (CCT) test, gamma interferon test, or sent directly to slaughter under permit. In the event any suspects are detected by CFT, the entire herd must be held under quarantine until follow-up CCT testing has been conducted.

Only Federal or State regulatory veterinarians who have had specialized training may conduct the follow up testing using the comparative cervical method. Oregon accredited veterinarians may be given approval by the State Veterinarian to conduct gamma interferon follow up testing on cattle. Follow-up testing must be performed within 10 days of the initial caudal-fold injection in cattle and bison, or the herd owner must wait 60 days (90 days for cervidae) before the follow-up test can be administered. If the CCT or gamma interferon test indicates that the animal is a reactor, all further herd testing is conducted by Federal or State regulatory veterinarians.

In Oregon, a caudal-fold response rate of 0.5 percent or greater should be expected in beef cattle, and a response rate of 1 percent or greater should be expected in dairy cattle. Improper injection or observation techniques may result in true suspects' or reactors' being missed.

Trichomoniasis

Trichomoniasis is a venereal disease of cattle which causes devastating economic losses in infected herds because of reduced calving rates or increased length of calving season. Trichomoniasis has been recognized in all major cattle-producing countries during the past 100 years. Because most infected animals do not show any symptoms, the first sign of trouble may be a lower than normal calving rate in herds using natural breeding. Currently Oregon's highest risk areas for trich are present in the public grazing areas of Malheur, Harney, Lake, Klamath, and Jackson counties.

OREGON TEST-POSITIVE PROGRAM

Bovine Trichomoniasis is a reportable disease in Oregon. Notification of disease diagnosis should be immediately reported to the Oregon State Veterinarian.

Veterinarians working within the trichomoniasis program need to be "trich certified". Certification requires training in trichomoniasis sample collection and laboratory procedures. Oregon is currently accepting the certification of veterinarians certified in states that have a certification process. Recertification is currently due every 5 years, but it can be more often if new information about trich testing or lab procedures becomes available.

Once trichomoniasis is diagnosed in a herd, all further testing within that herd and in the exposed herds must be done by a trich certified veterinarian. An epidemiologic disease investigation is started. Positive bulls must be disease branded and can only be transported using a VS 1-27 Movement of Diseased Livestock form. All exposed herds are required to be tested for trich by PCR and the positive index herd is further required to test annually until negative.

The program requires the trich tagging of all bulls tested in a positive or exposed herd, and the reporting of that testing and tagging on an official form. On a practical basis, it is rarely known at the time of testing whether a given herd will be positive or exposed herd. Therefore, it is extremely beneficial if all bulls are officially trich tagged when tested. Some uncomfortable situations can arise when veterinarians must go back into a herd to tag bulls that were previously tested.

Veterinarians not using the ODA laboratory should fax their test/tag report forms to ODA as soon as the testing is complete. Those reports are filed by clinic and their immediate access greatly facilitates the work up of a positive case. This includes reporting any virgin bulls that were identified for grazing purposes but not tested for trich. Additionally, such reports often aid in the identification of the owner of strayed bulls or the reassurance to a concerned stockgrower that testing has been done.

At least one county in Oregon, Malheur, requires the OR official trich tag on all bulls that will go to public grazing in that county. Additionally, some grazing associations require the same identification. Frequently, the testing veterinarian does not know the grazing destination of the bulls being tested, so tagging of all bulls tested can facilitate the management of bulls.

Surrounding states (specifically ID, CA, MT, WY, and NV) have strict regulations in place regarding trichomoniasis. In order to meet CVI, import permit, or pasture-to-pasture permit requirements, some identification system needs to be in place. Oregon's official trich tag, combined with a USDA official identification device provides such documentation.

TRICHOMONIASIS EAR TAGS

The trich program year begins September 1 and runs through August 31, and a different tag color applies for each trich year. For example, the 2022 trich year will begin September 1, 2021. As of that date, the test tags applied should be White and the button will be printed 2022. Preprinted tags are available for immediate shipment from MWI. However, veterinarians are free to order their own tags so long as they meet the size, color, and printed information specifications of the program. There might be considerable time lag for such custom tag orders so they should be planned well in advance. Any leftover program tags can be utilized on the next color tag cycle.

Trich tag colors change each year in a 5-year rotation as follows:

- 2021 - Green
- 2022 - White
- 2023 - Orange
- 2024 - Blue
- 2025 - Yellow

Equine Infectious Anemia

EIA is an infectious and potentially fatal viral disease of members of the horse family. The equine infectious anemia virus (EIAv) is categorized as a retrovirus: it contains genetic RNA material, which it uses to produce DNA. The DNA is then incorporated into the genetic makeup of infected cells. There is no vaccine or treatment for the disease. It is often difficult to differentiate from other fever-producing diseases, including anthrax, influenza, and equine encephalitis.

EIA TESTING STATE LAWS

Importation of Horses, Mules, and Asses or Other Equidae: Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)

OAR 603-011-0305 – In addition to OAR 603-011-0255(1) through (7), (General Importation Requirements), which also apply to the importation of horses, mules, asses, or other equidae, the following shall apply to such importation:

- (1) All equidae to be imported into Oregon shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (Health Certificate) attesting to a negative official test for equine infectious anemia (EIA) within the prior **twelve** months, except:
 - (a) Equidae imported into the State of Oregon for slaughter, within 8 days, at an approved slaughter facility;
 - (b) For the sole purpose of treatment by a graduate veterinarian, immediately after which such equidae are returned directly to place of origin;
 - (c) If such equidae originated in Oregon and were transported out of state for the exclusive purpose of working on a ranch and returning directly therefrom, without commingling with other equidae. This exemption does not apply to equidae taken to shows, rodeos, competitions, or similar public gatherings;
 - (d) Sucking foals under six months of age, traveling with their dams are exempted from the EIA test requirement;
 - (e) As exempted by written agreement with state veterinarians in other states.

BACKGROUND

The AGID, or Coggins, test has been shown to correlate with horse inoculation test results for EIAv and therefore can be used to identify EIAv carriers. Although other serologic tests have been defined and approved for the diagnosis of EIA, the AGID test is recognized internationally as the “gold standard” serologic test. The use of AGID and additional tests has assisted in the control of EIA. Presently, USDA recognizes the AGID and a number of ELISA formats for conducting official tests.

Controlling the spread of EIAv involves minimizing or eliminating contact of healthy horses with the secretions, excretions, and blood of EIAv-infected horses. Once the reservoirs of EIAv are identified, separated, and maintained a safe distance from the other horses, the transmission of EIAv is broken. Until all horses are tested, precautions should be taken to prevent commingling with horses that do not

originate from test-negative farms or that have been exposed to test-positive horses. All diagnostic laboratories are required to report positive test results to Federal and State authorities for appropriate action.

When an equine has a positive result on an official test for EIA, the animal must be placed under quarantine within 24 hours after positive test results are known in order to permit confirmation testing and to prevent further exposure of other equines. The equine must remain in quarantine until final classification and disposition are made.

All exposed equines (either individual or within a herd) within 200 yards of the location where a reactor equine is or was maintained must also be placed under quarantine. The quarantine area must provide no less than 200 yards of separation from all other equines. The quarantine area and the quarantined equines therein must be monitored periodically by regulatory personnel to ensure that provisions of the quarantine are not being violated. Additional information regarding the control program may be obtained by contacting your local APHIS –VS District Office.

TESTING METHODS

Equine Infectious Anemia testing may be conducted at approved regulatory or private laboratories. While both the AGID and ELISA tests are approved for use by the USDA and offered by most laboratories, in some situations – such as international export – the AGID test may be required.

Samples for EIA testing must be drawn by a USDA accredited veterinarian, and submitted using a USDA APHIS VS Form 10-11 revised after March 2019 (or approved alternate form). Samples drawn by veterinarians who are not currently accredited at the time of sample collection cannot be tested, and must be re-drawn by an accredited veterinarian.

ODA Animal Health Laboratory Policies and Information

- Brucellosis (VS Form 4-33) and EIA (VS Form 10-11) test requests **are required** to be submitted on official VS forms. Brucellosis forms **must** have official ID of each animal tested. These forms **must** have an original signature of the submitting veterinarian. A faxed copy is not accepted by the USDA.
- All regulatory testing (i.e. Brucellosis, EIA, Trich, etc) requires a physical location of the animals – PO Box # are not acceptable. This is for traceability purposes only.
- Samples should be submitted on an ODA submission form (available online <http://oregon.gov/ODA>).
- Unless indicated, most tests are set up the day the samples arrive in the laboratory. Specific tests are run only on the days indicated.
- Requests for STAT testing or testing on days other than indicated will be charged twice the listed fee.
- The laboratory does not charge an additional submission charge for samples received, except when 20 or more samples are submitted on the same accession (same date/owner/species) the samples must be packaged and received in the same sequential order as listed on the submittal form. Failure to do so will result in an additional \$25.00 charge for the submission.
- ODA-AHL reports laboratory findings to the submitting veterinarian or clinic and charges for services are billed to the veterinarian/clinic unless other arrangements have been made.
- Submitters must have an ODA billing account or submit payment with each submission. Payments should be made to: Oregon Department of Agriculture. Please indicate the owner and date with each payment.
- For a faxed/scanned copy of submitted EIA forms after testing has been completed, please write “FAX VS FORM” at the top or bottom of the EIA form(s) or attach not indicating request.
- If testing is for export to another country, the submitter must contact the country of destination or the APHIS office (360) 753-9430 to determine the types of tests, timing of testing and the methodology required for each test before sending the samples to the laboratory. Failure to do so, or failure to indicate the appropriate test may delay or prohibit the export of the animal.
- To help alleviate cost of Trich testing, the ODA-Animal Health Laboratory has a FedEx account available for use to ship trich samples to the lab. This is for trich testing only and the shipping bill will be on the following month’s invoice indicated by received date. Contact the lab for details and account information.
- All samples should be sent in appropriate containers (i.e. non-expired blood vials or trich pouches). The lab will only accept blood samples in red to tubes, serum separator tubes, or serum and ship samples on ice. Fecal samples are also shipped on ice. Trich samples are handled separately and please contact the lab for information.
- Samples can be sent to outside labs for testing, but we will require written confirmation including appropriate submission forms and shipping directions. Submitting clinic or veterinarian is responsible for all charges including shipping. This does not include federally required confirmation testing of Brucellosis or EIA reactor samples.
- Questions should be directed to the Animal Health Laboratory (503) 986-4686.

Ordering Supplies

Please order supplies before you run out and allow at least 2 weeks for delivery as seasonal rushes may cause delays.

STATE-ISSUED SUPPLIES

The following items are issued by the Oregon Department of Agriculture to accredited veterinarians. To order supplies, complete the Veterinarian Supplies Order Form (be sure to include your name and USDA accreditation number – NAN) and return the form to ODA via fax (503-986-4734) or email (ahforms@oda.state.or.us). Supplies may also be ordered through the OVIS online system.

- Large Animal Certificates of Veterinary Inspection
- Small Animal Certificates of Veterinary Inspection
- Brucellosis Vaccination (Orange) Identification Tags
- Silver Brite Identification Tags
- RFID Button Identification Tags (requires a clinic Premises ID Number)
- Brucellosis Vaccination Forms
- Brucellosis Test Forms
- Tuberculosis Test Forms
- Coggins (EIA) Test Forms

FEDERALLY-ISSUED SUPPLIES

- International Certificate of Veterinary Inspection – Order Online
 - <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/library/forms/pdf/APHIS7001.pdf>
- Tuberculin PPD – Order from National Veterinary Services Laboratory (NVSL)
 - https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/lab-info-services/sa_reagents/ct_reagent_order
- Scrapie Flock Tags and Flock ID Numbers
 - USDA Area Office - (360) 753-9430

ORDERING FREE RFID EAR TAGS

Oregon accredited veterinarians may order tags directly from the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Animal Health Program using the veterinarian supplies order form.

A Premises Identification Number (PIN) must be included on the order form that matches the clinic's address. PINs may be obtained by completing the premises registration application and returning it with the supplies order.

RFID READER DEMO KITS

ODA has several RFID reader kits available to loan, free of charge, to Oregon accredited veterinarians. Demo kits are designed to provide veterinarians an opportunity to evaluate the use of RFID in their clinic with a budget-friendly reader and a higher-end reader, allowing veterinarians to determine if a reader will benefit them, and what features they desire. Demo kits contain:

- Allflex LPR Handheld Reader
- Agrident AWR300 Handheld Reader
- iPod Touch PDA, preconfigured with necessary apps and pre-connected to both readers



Veterinarian Supplies Order Form

All orders must include an accredited veterinarian's name and National Accreditation Number (NAN). Orders for RFID devices must include a clinic Premises ID. Return completed form by mail to 635 Capitol St NE, Salem, OR 97301, or by email to AHForms@oda.state.or.us.

VETERINARIAN NAME

NAT'L ACCRED. #

--	--

PRACTICE/CLINIC

PREMISES ID #

--	--

MAILING ADDRESS

--

CITY

STATE

ZIP

--	--	--

PHONE

EMAIL

--	--

ITEM

PACKS NEEDED

CVI - Large Animal (25/pk)	
CVI - Small Animal (25/pk)	
Test Form - Brucellosis (50/pk)	
Test Form - EIA/Coggins (50/pk)	
Test Form - Tuberculosis (50/pk)	
Vaccination Form - Brucellosis (50/pk)	
Official ID - Metal (Orange "OCV") (100/pk)	
Official ID - Metal (Silver "Brite") (100/pk)	
Official ID - RFID (Orange "OCV") (100/pk)*	
Official ID - RFID (White) (100/pk)*	

*A clinic Premises ID Number is required above to order any RFID ear tags

SIGNATURE

DATE

--	--



Premises Registration Application Form

A premises identification number (PIN) is a unique code that is permanently assigned to a single physical location. PIN registration is administered by each State and allows animal health officials to quickly and precisely identify where animals are located in the event of an animal health or food safety emergency. A PIN is required to purchase official animal identification tags.

Return completed form to Oregon Department of Agriculture by mail at 635 Capitol St, NE, Salem, OR 97301, or by email at AHForms@oda.state.or.us.

Account Contact Information

BUSINESS/FARM NAME

MAILING ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

PRIMARY CONTACT NAME

PHONE NUMBER

EMAIL ADDRESS

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------

SECONDARY CONTACT NAME

PHONE NUMBER

EMAIL ADDRESS

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------

Premises Information

NAME AND/OR DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES

--

PHYSICAL ADDRESS

--

CITY

STATE

ZIP

--	--	--

COUNTY

--

Premises Activities

PREMISES OPERATION TYPE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Production Unit (farm or ranch | <input type="checkbox"/> Veterinary Clinic | <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibition Site | <input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Market / Collection Point | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Producer Participant | <input type="checkbox"/> Port of Entry | <input type="checkbox"/> Quarantine Facility |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rendering | <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter Plant | <input type="checkbox"/> Tagging Site | |

TYPE OF LIVESTOCK (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

<input type="checkbox"/> Bison	<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle - Beef	<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle - Dairy	<input type="checkbox"/> Chickens
<input type="checkbox"/> Deer/Elk	<input type="checkbox"/> Goats	<input type="checkbox"/> Horses	<input type="checkbox"/> Llama/Alpacas
<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry - Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Rabbits	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheep	<input type="checkbox"/> Swine
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Livestock:			

Since this information is given voluntarily with the expectation of confidentiality, ODA may keep it confidential.
ORS 192.502(4)

SIGNATURE

DATE

--	--



Producer RFID Tag Order Form

All orders must include a Premises ID Number (PIN) for the location where the RFID devices will be used. Return completed form by mail to 635 Capitol St NE, Salem, OR 97301, or by email to AHForms@oda.state.or.us.

Owner Information

REQUESTOR NAME		BUSINESS/FARM NAME	
PHYSICAL (STREET) ADDRESS		PREMISES ID #	
CITY	STATE	ZIP	
PHONE	EMAIL		
SHIPPING ADDRESS IF DIFFERENT			

Order Information

SPECIES OF LIVESTOCK RAISED (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

Beef Cattle Dairy Cattle Goats Sheep Swine Other:

QUANTITY OF TAGS REQUESTED FOR CURRENT YEAR (IN QUANTITIES OF 100)	NUMBER OF REPLACEMENT FEMALES PRODUCED ANNUALLY

I certify that the Official USDA RFID tags issued to me will be used on my herd only and I will not sell or redistribute these tags to anyone or use these tags on livestock that do not belong to me.

SIGNATURE	DATE



RFID/EID Instructional Video Resources

Agrident AWR300 Handheld RFID Reader

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJDjqT1SK-qywobWVpfORM3vzwd5JhJ8m>

1. **Connecting to Bluetooth** - https://youtu.be/bZ_u-gIFZF0
Connect an Agrident AWR300 handheld RFID reader to mobile device via Bluetooth
2. **Scan Tags using Allflex eList App** - <https://youtu.be/OYpavaii4II>
Scan tags with an Agrident AWR300 handheld RFID reader to a mobile device using the Allflex eLink mobile app
3. **Download Tags over USB** - <https://youtu.be/eZe2sVRvoH8>
Download tags from the Agrident AWR300 handheld RFID reader's internal memory over USB using AgriLink software

Allflex LPR Handheld RFID Reader

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJDjqT1SK-qz8UGeoAUSYt-YioN71EqI5>

1. **Connecting to Bluetooth** - https://youtu.be/s-a4KP_TbTo
Connect an Allflex LPR handheld RFID reader to mobile device via Bluetooth
2. **Scan Tags using Allflex eList App** - <https://youtu.be/zRD-kaOubBY>
Scan tags with an Allflex LPR handheld RFID reader to a mobile device using the Allflex eLink mobile app
3. **Download Tags over USB** - <https://youtu.be/I5I1wi1hrrg>
Download tags from the Allflex LPR handheld RFID reader's internal memory over USB using LPR software

Tru-Test XRS2 Handheld RFID Reader

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJDjqT1SK-gyvAcpJ28AcWCrv7WmDXHIQ>

1. **Getting Started with the Tru-Test XRS2** - <https://youtu.be/FpTAfS8lvn4>
How to get started with your XRS2 Stick Reader and scan electronic tags (by Tru-Test)
2. **Recording Animal Data** - <https://youtu.be/ITLqb056-Jc>
How to record animal data using an XRS2 Stick Reader (by Tru-Test)
3. **Creating a Custom Field** - <https://youtu.be/GZWJaby0Xtk>
How to create a custom field for data entry on the Tru-Test XRS2 handheld RFID reader
4. **Create and Use Favorites** - https://youtu.be/M_Re4WTRHWY
How to create and use favorites to set visible custom fields for sessions in Tru-Test XRS2 handheld RFID reader
5. **Transfer Data to a Mobile Device** - <https://youtu.be/bN-M4nIFgGM>
How to transfer data from a Tru-Test XRS2 handheld RFID reader to a mobile device using the Tru-Test MiHub Data Link app

Allflex eList App

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJDJgT1SK-gyJ16kYuEjybAaTqyUVf2Lb>

1. **Creating Custom Fields** - <https://youtu.be/iRcoh1wQiWc>
How to create a custom field for data entry on the Allflex eList mobile app
2. **Exporting Tag Data from the eList App** - <https://youtu.be/gwRV-xQPoml>
How to export captured tag data from the Allflex eList App to a spreadsheet

OVIS

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLJDJgT1SK-qx8dKO3LxrJ6Gs1coHvpG1j>

1. **Creating New User Accounts** - https://youtu.be/ahnWu89uo_Q
How to create a new user account on the OVIS web system
2. **Create Authorized User Accounts** - <https://youtu.be/eBXry2tSY-c>
How to create authorized user accounts on the OVIS web system
3. **Use OVIS in Demo Mode** - <https://youtu.be/XQ9urvoxlyA>
How to use Demo Mode on the OVIS web system
4. **Small Animal Certificate of Veterinary Inspection** - <https://youtu.be/7AaxYCv9v6A>
How to create a Small Animal Certificate of Veterinary Inspection on the OVIS Web System
5. **Large Animal Certificate of Veterinary Inspection** - https://youtu.be/0er8T_rBn6w
How to create a Large Animal Certificate of Veterinary Inspection on the OVIS Web System
6. **Equine Certificate of Veterinary Inspection** - <https://youtu.be/-QW8vT7vf3g>
How to create an Equine Certificate of Veterinary Inspection on the OVIS Web System
7. **Brucellosis Vaccination Record** - <https://youtu.be/DhAxAx9050s>
How to create a Brucellosis Vaccination Record on the OVIS Web System
8. **Official Identification Report** - <https://youtu.be/WtM2VOEHlag>
How to create an Official Identification Report on the OVIS Web System
9. **Tuberculosis Test Record** - <https://youtu.be/mWsKU3enGOU>
How to create a Tuberculosis Test Record on the OVIS Web System
10. **Equine Infectious Anemia Test Record** - <https://youtu.be/JzXFY-NRWdk>
How to create an Equine Infectious Anemia Test Record on the OVIS Web System
11. **Brucellosis Test Record** - <https://youtu.be/tUIWuCqOsW8>
How to create a Brucellosis Test Record on the OVIS Web System
12. **Add Multiple Animals with Sequential Official Identification** - <https://youtu.be/6eZHHqVSOYo>
How to add multiple animals to a document with sequential official identification on the OVIS Web System
13. **Import Official Identification from a Spreadsheet or RFID reader** - <https://youtu.be/xHx4NeXlvDw>
How to import official identification from a spreadsheet or RFID reader on the OVIS Web System
14. **Import Multiple Animals from a spreadsheet** - <https://youtu.be/syFufVd1-2E>
How to import multiple animals from a spreadsheet on the OVIS Web System
15. **Copy Animals from a Previous Document** - <https://youtu.be/4q9zGnxkrMw>
How to copy animals from a previously created document (CVI, Vaccination, or Test) on the OVIS Web System